
THE
ANTI-JACOBIN,
OR
WEEKLY EXAMINER.

ANTI-JACOB

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OR

WEEKLY EXAMINER

VOL. I

PRINTED FOR J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, LONDON.

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THE
ANTI-JACOBIN,
" OR
WEEKLY EXAMINER.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

SPARSOSQUE RECOLLIGIT IGNES.

VOL. II.

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LONDON:

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THE
ANTI-JACOBIN;
OR,
WEEKLY EXAMINER.

N° XIX.—MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1798.

*Britain, the Queen of Isles, our fair possession,
Secur'd by nature, laughs at foreign force;
Her ships her bulwark, and the sea her dyke,
Sees plenty in her lap, and braves the world.*

HAYARD.

SALE OF THE LAND-TAX.

MR. PITT's Plan for the SALE of the LAND-TAX, will probably be brought forward in the course of the present week: we have taken some pains to inform ourselves upon the subject, and the following short Statement of it we believe to be correct.

The amount of the Land-Tax is 2,000,000*l.* per annum—if the whole of it were sold at twenty years purchase, and the produce invested in a 3 per cent. Stock at 50, it would yield 80,000,000*l.* affording an Interest of 2,400,000*l.* and leaving a clear gain to the Revenue of 400,000*l.* per annum.

This appears to us the plainest view of the measure which is proposed—considering the present price of 3 per cents. at 50; but for every variation of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in

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the price of this Stock, there is to be a corresponding variation of *one year's* purchase in the price of the Tax. —If, for instance, the price of the 3 per cents. should be $52\frac{1}{2}$, twenty-one years purchase will be required for the Tax. This scale of variation will bring the value of the Tax up to thirty years purchase, when the price of 3 per cents. is 75.

To simplify the operation, it has also been suggested, that the purchase should in all cases be made in Stock, not in Money.

It will be seen at first view, how very beneficial an offer this Plan holds out to the Purchasers of this Tax—at twenty years purchase, the price corresponding with 3 per cents. at 50, it is investing money on a Landed Security at an Interest of 5 per cent. ; and if a Gentleman of Landed Property is not able to raise the sum necessary for the purchase of his Tax, without selling a part of his Land for that purpose, he will still find the operation extremely advantageous. If he possesses an Estate of 1000l. per annum, paying a Land-Tax of 50l. he can sell 50l. of his Rent for 1400l. or 1500l. (from 28 to 30 years purchase); he buys his Tax at 20 years purchase for 1000l. ; and he thus clears 400l. or 500l. A proportional advantage will arise from selling Land, even at its present value, for the purchase of the Tax, until the 3 per cents. rise to 75, which, upon the proposed variation, according to the price of 3 per cents. is equal to 30 years purchase.

We think it a very judicious part of the Plan, that it gives great facility to Proprietors of Land to become the Purchasers of their own Tax : with this view, the Proprietor in the first instance is to have the opportunity of Pre-emption, as the Land-Tax arising from any particular

lar Estate is not to be offered for sale to third persons, until the expiration of a certain period to be given to the Proprietor of the Land, to make his arrangements for the Purchase: And even if third parties should become Purchasers, it will not be irredeemable to the Proprietor of the Estate—in that case, the liberty of Redemption is only suspended to a given period, when, if the Proprietor of the Estate is desirous to become the Possessor of the Land-Tax arising out of it, he must replace to the original Purchaser the same quantity of 3 per cent. Stock which he paid as the price of his Purchase.

An opportunity of investing large sums on a Landed Security at 5 per cent. will be readily embraced by Monied Men; and if the period of Redemption is fixed at ten or twelve years, encouragement will be given to third Parties to become Purchasers, and an opening will be left to those Proprietors who were not able to purchase in the first instance, to become Possessors of the Tax arising out of their own Estates.

Provision will be made in the Act for carrying this measure into effect, to secure the Purchasers of the Tax against any Land-Tax in respect to the Land of which the Tax has been purchased, except to the amount of *any addition* (in case any should be hereafter made) to the Land-Tax of those who have not purchased. A Parliamentary Declaration to this effect, we should conceive to be all that is necessary upon this point.

These, we believe, are the principal Outlines of this Plan; and, as far as we have considered its details, they present no impediment which may not be easily removed.

Any Plan which has for its objects the support of Public Credit, and the improvement of our Resources; and which promises to effect those objects without inconve-

nience, will of course meet with opposition, violent in proportion to the benefit that is likely to result from it, from those who have never failed, in the course of the present War, to cry down and revile every measure which has been brought forward to enable us to counteract the ambitious projects of our Enemies. We have been already told, that this Plan is an attack upon the Constitution, in rendering the Land-Tax perpetual—it might have occurred to those who urged this objection, that the Constitutional Principle would be preserved, by making some of the present Perpetual Taxes upon the great articles of consumption *annual*, to the same amount, in lieu of it. But we shall reserve ourselves to another opportunity to enter into details, and discuss objections; pledging ourselves to prove to the satisfaction of the Public (*Jacobins* always excepted), that this Measure, if carried into effect, must produce the most beneficial consequences both to the Landed and Funded Interest of the Country.

WEEKLY EXAMINER.

LIES.

THE *Jacobins* are so fertile in the production of Falsehood, that notwithstanding our most active attempts to expose and destroy it, we have the mortification of frequently finding ourselves obliged to put off the consideration of many articles which call loudly for reprobation.

—Let

—Let not the Authors of them, however, fancy they can finally escape.—It is a maxim with us (to borrow a Law Phrase), that *nullum tempus occurrit mendacio*—no lapse of time can be pleaded in bar to our right of attacking a Lie; and we shall therefore continue to drag forward, from time to time, such as we had reluctantly suffered to pass unnoticed in the throng.

The *Morning Chronicle*, which lately (satisfied with reviling “GOD and his CHRIST,”) left the dirty work of insulting the KING to the *Courier* and *Morning Post*, seems now impatient to take it out of their hands, or at least to share it with them! It had for some days amused itself with sneering at HIS MAJESTY, for not having interest enough at Drury-Lane to procure the representation of two Pieces, which he was said to have commanded on the same night; at length, not content with dwelling on this “want of interest *,” in the most indecent manner, it published on the 20th of February, the following barefaced and insolent Lie.

“WE have been favoured with the particulars of the Message sent by the Managers of Drury-lane Theatre to HIS MAJESTY’s Command of the *Castle Spectre* and *Blue Beard*, which was to the effect following:—That highly flattered by His Majesty’s peculiar distinction, they would gladly comply, but begged of the Chamberlain to apprise HIS MAJESTY, that the Performance must begin at three in the afternoon, in order to finish by twelve at night!!!”
—*Morning Chronicle*, Feb. 20.

As this, however, implicated in a direct and positive manner the Managers of Drury-Lane in this unprovoked

* Here is one of the scandalous Paragraphs to which this Lie gave birth, and for which, indeed, it was principally fabricated: the rest we shall not disgrace our Paper with repeating.

“The KING wishes to see the *Castle Spectre* and *Blue Beard* on the same night at Drury-lane—and this is thought too much to give at once, considering Royalty has run out its attractions—at the other House.”—*Morning Post*, Feb. 20.

attack on HIS MAJESTY, it became necessary for them to exculpate themselves—and the Conductor of the *Morning Chronicle* was OBLIGED to publish on the 22d (an interval of two days, which we are a little surprized the Proprietors of that Theatre suffered to intervene) a full and unequivocal denial of every word he had advanced. “The KING,” he said, “had entertained no thought of seeing the *Castle Spectre*: had sent no Command to Drury-Lane, and had consequently received no insolent reply.”—The LIE was all his own—fabricated in direct contradiction to his own knowledge on the subject, disseminated to gratify his own personal rancour, and finally disavowed in all its circumstances, to save a cudgelling, or a prosecution.

Would any one believe, that after proclaiming his Falsehood in the face of his Country, this Mungrel Cur, should sneak back to his vomit, and in an obscure corner of the very Paper which witnessed his shame, strive to avenge himself of his forced confession, by re-asserting the very Falsehood he had just before solemnly renounced? Yet such is the fact.

“Although our Dramatists have lately introduced the Devil on the Stage, it appears that the Managers cannot get up above one damned thing in an Evening, even to please the King!”—*Morning Chronicle*, Feb. 22.

“Mr. DUNDAS complains that the accounts published in the French Papers, of the pretended cruelties towards their Prisoners, should be copied into the English Papers. Why should they not? Was it proper that a calumny of that magnitude should creep along in secret, and deceive those who were unwilling to refute it?”—*Morning Chronicle*, Feb. 24.

This is a Falsehood truly worthy of the *Leading Paper of the Party*. Mr. DUNDAS did not complain that the accounts of the French should be copied into the English Papers, but he complained, and justly—as the

Morning Chronicle well knows, for it gave Mr. DUNDAS's Speech on the Subject—that these accounts should be commented upon, and delivered to the world as true—which they for some time were in this very Paper, as well as in the *Morning Post* and *Courier*.

And does the *Morning Chronicle* now come forward with a Lie as pitiful as it is base and infamous, and affirm that it inserted these reports for the sake of affording its Readers an opportunity of contradicting them! Shame on such poltroonry! Those who hated that Paper before for its principles, must now despise it for its cowardice. To be consistent in wickedness, is not without some degree of consideration—it argues spirit at least; but to lie and then recant; to stab, and then pretend it was done in friendship, is such a mark of pusillanimous depravity, that it must excite disgust, even in the breasts of those who profit by it!

Here is the recantation of another tool of Jacobinism: the Lie with which he excuses himself, differs only from that of the *Pere du Chene*, in being more bold. Our Readers will form their own opinion of both, and of the degree of credit to be given them hereafter.

“It is with great satisfaction we can say, that after particular enquiry, we have every reason to believe the reports of the ill treatment of the French Prisoners in England are much exaggerated, if not wholly unfounded. The chief ground on which we ever gave credit to them, was the Paragraphs in the Ministerial Papers!!!”—*Morning Post*, Feb. 8.

We have yet an observation to make on the conduct of the *Morning Chronicle*. In its zeal to copy the Calumnies of the French Government (for in that Land of Liberty, that last retreat of Freedom, every Newspaper must speak the language of the Government, or move off, with its Proprietor, in that convenient machine the *Cayenne Diligence*, to another world)—we wonder, we say,

that in its zeal to copy those "Calumnies," for the sole purpose, *as we all know*, of exposing them, it should overlook one of a "magnitude" truly alarming. As we profess not only to correct the errors, but to supply the defects of the Jacobin Prints, we shall take the liberty of translating it.

"An express is said to have arrived the 25th instant, from our Agent in London, with the dreadful intelligence that the English had distributed a quantity of poisoned provisions to our brethren who are groaning in the dungeons of PITT; and that NINE HUNDRED of those unfortunate men expired in one day, in the most horrible convulsions."—*Chronique Universelle*, Decadi 30 Pluviose.

Here, one would have thought, was a "Calumny" worthy of all the *Pere du Chene's* patriotic indignation; but it concludes, unfortunately, with a recommendation of a Voluntary Subscription; which, as he has been incessantly labouring to decry in this Country, he could not consistently venture to notice with approbation in that. We, however, who have no such motives for silence on the subject, shall venture to give the passage to our Readers.

"—And shall we not sacrifice a few pieces of paltry coin to take vengeance for such a crime! O Country, Country! wilt thou be never any thing but an empty sound in the mouth of Frenchmen! Let us imitate the generosity of our neighbours, who, having lost every thing in losing their Commerce, heap sacrifice on sacrifice to re-establish their Marine, and combat the English. Two Dutch Ladies * have just contributed 30,000 livres each. Happy Nation! What glorious destiny is thy disinterestedness, &c. preparing for thee!!!"

MISREPRESENTATIONS.

THE insatiable rancour with which the Conductor of the *Morning Chronicle* persecutes every brave man who

* No indecent ribaldry, we see, on old maids, rapes, &c.—that is only to be met with in the Jacobin Prints of this Country.

falls into the hands of the Enemy, in the execution of his duty, has led him to hazard a Falsehood, as palpable as it is base and infamous, for the sake of justifying the cruelty of the Directory in the treatment of that gallant sufferer, Sir SIDNEY SMITH !

" Sir SIDNEY SMITH is not doomed to solitary confinement"—*Not doomed to solitary confinement ! Gracious Heaven ! does the Morning Chronicle look on this as a mercy for which to be thankful ?*—" He is not considered as a Prisoner of War ; he was not taken in Arms, nor in his Uniform—This is the PRETEXT of the French for his treatment,"—*Morning Chronicle, March 12.*

No ; this is not the PRETEXT of the French ; It is the pretext of an unworthy Englishman, to whom every defender of his Country is obnoxious ; it is the pretext of the degenerate Hireling of a Party, who, in their unnatural zeal to advance the views of France, conceal its crimes, while concealment is practicable ; and when it is no longer so, palliate, or deny them !

" The French DO NOT CONSIDER Sir SIDNEY SMITH as a Prisoner of War"—so says the *Morning Chronicle* : now hear the French themselves.

Extract of an Official Letter from the Commandant at Havre.

" Sir SIDNEY SMITH is a Prisoner of War, and will be treated with every mark of attention due to his rank. In this respect you may be assured that he and his Companions will find in the generosity of France, every indulgence consistent with their present situation. (Signed) " LA BRETECHE."

Extract from the Register of the Executive Directory.

" Captain Sir SIDNEY SMITH shall be considered as a Prisoner of War, and as such, he may be exchanged for any Officer of equal rank," &c.

Where now is the pretext of the *Morning Chronicle* ? The French openly disavow it. We shall be curious to see to what new subterfuge, what new lie, this organ of the *Whig Club* will next have recourse, to justify the *Great Nation* for its barbarous treatment of a gallant Officer, who, in direct contradiction to the assertion of the

Morning

Morning Chronicle, WAS taken in arms, in the Uniform of his Service, and fighting for his Country!

True to its principles, the *Morning Chronicle* has published (March 15), a triumphant Statement of the *unprecedented* Liberality of the French, in the maintenance of their People, Prisoners in this Country; and then insults some *Treasury* Newspaper (which, after all, is better than a *Directory* Newspaper), for having said something on the difference between British and Gallic Humanity.

We know not to what Paper the *Pere du Chene* alludes; but be it to which it may, if it said what is here attributed to it, we are confident it did not proceed on the *data* which he so patriotically assumes. It did not take the reduced scale*, to which we were obliged to confine the French, to teach them Humanity, and preserve the lives of our gallant Seamen, absolutely starving in the pestiferous dungeons of France: No, it took that liberal one by which our allowances (except in the present instance), have always been regulated, and by which the Dutch and Spanish Prisoners are maintained at this instant.

—“In this manner do the instruments of Ministers strive to
“keep alive the irritation upon this subject.”

* It should be observed, that this *reduced Scale*, so pathetically deprecated by the Jacobins, is fully adequate to all the purposes of subsistence, and indeed is considerably more than our Countrymen have been allowed in France at any period since the commencement of the War. It is unnecessary to press this subject farther at present, as we understand the Papers relative to this subject, which were moved for by Mr. HUSKISSON in the House of Commons, will be speedily presented; when every point, we are convinced, will be fully illustrated.

† They have since been published by order of the House of Commons, and present so detestable a picture of French perfidy, French tyranny, and French inhumanity, that the shameless scribblers in their pay have been nearly reduced to silence by it. E.

Without

Without being deterred by the sarcasms of the "instruments" of the Directory, we hope every man who has a drop of English blood in his veins, will not only keep alive the irritation, but take every honest method to increase it, by a faithful disclosure of every fact that has come to his knowledge respecting the barbarous conduct of our enemies.

It is fit our Countrymen should know, that from want of food and air, thirteen hundred gallant fellows, whose only crime was fighting for their Country, perished in the dungeons of one little town * alone: It is fit they should be reminded, that in the dreadful winter of 1794-5, their brethren, Prisoners in France, were allowed neither cloaths nor fire, and that in some instances, express orders were given to afford them no other subsistence THAN THE OFFALS THAT MIGHT BE COLLECTED IN THE STREETS; and, above all, it is fit they should be informed, that the *Morning Chronicle*, which insidiously compares the largest rations (by its *own* acknowledgement) ever allowed by France, with the smallest ever given by England (given too, as we have already said, to teach the French Government Humanity), has never condescended to notice in the slightest degree, the heart-rending sufferings of our poor Seamen in that Country, though it has frequently dwelt with malignant delight on the atrocious falsehoods of the Directory respecting the treatment of their Prisoners in this!

For our parts—who neither despise nor fear the French—who have no respect for the prudential motives which actuated the good Cardinal ANTICI †, nor the profitable ones which may probably actuate the *Pere du Chene* and

* Quimper.

† See the Anti-Jacobin, No. XVI.

his Associates, we shall continue to raise our feeble voice against every instance of their cruelty towards such of our unfortunate Countrymen as may fall into their hands; in defiance of the threats, and in perfect contempt of the sneers of the *Morning Chronicle*, the *Corresponding Society*, and their Associates, here or elsewhere.

MISTAKES.

"A FAMOUS *Pyrrhonian* Philosopher demonstrated his existence by this notable argument—"I think, therefore I am." In imitation of DESCENTES, Doctor LAWRENCE has discovered a demonstration, &c. What a fine thing is Learning!"—*Morning Chronicle*, March 15.

It is indeed—and the Conductor of the *Morning Chronicle* has, happily for himself and his Readers, amassed a prodigious quantity of it!

The demonstrations of DESCENTES the *Pyrrhonian*, or, as we suppose we may venture to correct it, the *Pyrrhonian* Philosopher, must be curiosities; and when those Egyptian Task-masters, the *United Clubs*, can spare the Gentleman who thus happily quotes him, for a few instants, from the daily discussion of those more important topics, Atheism and Anarchy, we shall hope to be indulged with some of them—not doubting but that we shall then have to add our admiration of his Philosophical, to that which we have already manifested of his Geographical and Historical knowledge!

"O what notable rivals the low-born Generals of France will find in the high-born Generals of Great Britain."—*Morning Chronicle*, March 13.

We beg leave to call once more to the recollection of our Readers, the patriotic exclamation of this worthy Jacobin

Jacobin on the 8th of February—"We are so disgraced, " that it will require no efforts to disarm us—every puny " whipster may get our Sword!!!"

We know not how it happens, but his well-meant assertions obtain no more credit with his Friends than his Enemies. The SPANIARDS, we have just seen, notwithstanding this testimony of the cowardice of the British Tars from their own Countrymen, could not be prevailed on to wait for the Sword which was to be "given " up without an effort," but fled from them, "disgraced " as they are," as fast as if the *Morning Chronicle* had not infamously slandered them.

Whether the low-born Generals of France will attempt, in their turn, to "disarm" us, we do not pretend to know: we are persuaded of one circumstance, however, that in whatever hands they may find our Sword, they will not expect, notwithstanding the assertion of the *Pere du Chene*, to get it without an effort.

To be hated by the English, for the Fabrications which are discredited, and despised by the French and Spaniards, is the just fate of the Conductor of the *Morning Chronicle*, and has constantly been that of every unnatural Viper who, like him, has directed his venom against the Reputation, the Power, and the Security of his Country.

"Lord MOIRA is said to have brought from Ireland attested Copies
 "of the numerous enormities practised by persons who borrowed
 "the name of Government to satiate their vengeance; and with
 "benignant zeal he means to institute an enquiry at the Bar of
 "the British House of Peers, into the abuse of power in that
 "Country."—*Morning Herald*, March 13.

Have the Friends of Lord MOIRA no interest with the bungling Conductors of this Paper, that they suffer him to be made the constant object of ridicule, by its awkward attempts to puff him into notice.

We

We are told by the CHANCELLOR, that his Lordship's Steward, (much to his honour) at the *loyal* Town of *Ballynahinch*, laboured in vain to procure those "Attested Copies:" what is more to the purpose, his Lordship himself was pleased to disclaim all knowledge of them in the Irish House of Peers—if however, Mr. GEORGE GROGIER * should have been more successful in a subsequent attempt, and his Lordship be actually in possession of those invaluable Attestations, we seriously advise him to carry them back to Ireland without delay. There, they may be properly noticed;—here, they cannot.

We have frequently heard the Gentlemen of that Country celebrated for their adroitness in *speaking* a bull; but for *acting* one, none of them, if we may trust the Jacobin Papers, ever came within a thousand leagues of Lord MOIRA.

"The fate of the *poor infirm* man, the PORR, is the object of universal commiseration."—*Morning Chronicle*, March 16.

No—there is *one*, and *but one* exception to this general commiseration; and that is—the humane and liberal-minded Conductor of the *Morning Chronicle*; from whom we have borrowed the following brutal insult on this "poor infirm man:"

"The PORR, who is a *dotard* and bed-ridden, will make an excellent "Head of the Church!!!"—*Morning Chronicle*, March 13.

"It is *amusing* to see the anxiety which the Ministerial Writers display for the defence of our Religion, Constitution, Property, &c. when it is well known that they are merely labouring for "hire."—*Morning Chronicle*, March 17.

Whether those who write in defence of the Religion, Property, and Laws of their Country, do it for hire or not,

* Land Steward and Solicitor to Lord MOIRA.—See Lord CLARE'S Speech, p. 48.

we cannot take upon us to say: this, however, we hesitate not to affirm (since we have it from one of their Pay-masters) that *some* of the Jacobin Editors (we do not pretend to say which), "write for hire," and for FRENCH hire—not in defence of the Religion, &c. of their Country, but of every thing hostile to it; of Atheism, Anarchy and Blood.

We leave the *Morning Chronicle* to pursue its "amusements," and pronounce on the relative guilt or innocence of the two parties, and till it has completely made up its mind on the subject, take the liberty of recommending to it a little modesty.

We do not do this without reason. That Paper must have already seen, that IMPUDENCE will not always bear it out*; and Abilities, at least such as the *Pere du Chene* can command, will be still more ineffectual. We are not prone to triumph over the "poor and infirm;" but in the present case, we must make use of an expression of its own, and declare, that the *Morning Chronicle* is in its "dotage."——

under own Genius
Its Genius is rebuked.

Such is the vigour of Truth on one side! and the debility and depression attending the consciousness of a bad Cause on the other! If this be the Paper SOLDÉ PAR NOTRE GOUVERNEMENT; we are confident it will not much longer be thought worth the HIRE†. -

* Witness the fate of its confident assertions, respecting the *Spice Islands*, the *Projet in Blank*, *TATE's Instructions*, the *Blockade of Havre*, &c.

† See the quotation from CAMILLE JORDAN, in our former Number.

DUKE OF NORFOLK.

There is an old saying, that "Charity begins at Home"—which, like most old sayings, is not without its exceptions. The French, for example, who lately saw, with little apparent emotion, fifty or sixty of the ablest Members of their two Councils, and the Conductors of every Journal not absolutely devoted to the victorious Party, hurried off, without even the mockery of a trial, in iron cages to a *Civic Baptism*, or to the pestiferous shores of *Cayenne*, are now tremblingly alive to the dismissal of His Grace of NORFOLK; and God knows the uproar it has occasioned at *Paris*, and the important advantages the *Army of England* expect to derive from it. The following passage, which we do not choose to translate, was probably transmitted to France, *pencilled on an UNSTAMPED Paper*; for we do not recollect seeing it in any Jacobin Print.

"*L'assentiment et la présence du Duc de NORFOLK at the Whig Club*
 " joint à ses démarches récentes auprès GEORGE III. et de son fils présa-
 " gent ce qu'on peut attendre de lui l'—*L'Echo, 23d Pluviose.*

AGAIN—

" On apprend de Londres que le Duc de NORFOLK, qui s'EST SI BIEN
 " MONTRE, at the Anniversary of Mr. Fox, has been deprived of
 " his Command. This has occasioned a lively sensation in the
 " Country; the Troops are full of grief and indignation, and all
 " the Officers are come post to London, to declare that they will
 " resign, if he is not restored."—*L'Echo, 29th Pluviose.*

" All the symptoms which forerun a Revolution, now appear in
 " England in a most decided manner. The dismissal of the
 " Duke of Norfolk has enraged the Militia to such a degree, that
 " they are ready to turn their arms against the Government—
 " they talk of nothing but imitating the conduct of the French
 " Guards."—*L'Ami des Lois, 29th Pluviose.*

All this is foolish enough, we admit; yet we do not think it amiss to lay it before our Countrymen, and, as a French Wit says, *pour cause.*

CAMILLE

CAMILLE JORDAN.

ANOTHER Week has passed over, without any notice having been taken of the assertion of CAMILLE JORDAN, that ONE OF OUR JACOBIN JOURNALS WAS IN THE PAY OF THE DIRECTORY. To what are we to attribute this perseverance in silence? To the prudence, or the fears, of the Accused?

Our Readers, perhaps, may imagine, that as only one Journal is mentioned as being hired by France, the other three (for there are four in all) would have been forward to justify themselves from a charge which must for ever ruin them with their Countrymen; but they do not recollect that CAMILLE JORDAN speaks only of *the* Jacobin Journal which attacked himself—"ascribed to him a ridiculous importance, &c."—it not falling within his plan to notice those that only attacked their Country—so that the FAIR CONCLUSION to be drawn from their silence seems to be, that MORE THAN ONE is conscious of its Guilt, and dreads to meet the CHARGE; at least this is the CONCLUSION we shall think ourselves authorized to make, till we extort a solemn disavowal from one or more of the suspected Journals.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTI-JACOBIN.

SIR,

THERE is no point of view in which the French Revolution is considered so falsely, as when any attempt is made to defend, or to illustrate it by a comparison with

the Civil Wars of this Country. The admirers of the French Revolution, indeed, though they have uniformly endeavoured to gloss over, and to palliate the atrocious acts of injustice and cruelty which occur in every part of its history, have thought it prudent to draw some distinction between the earlier and later periods of the Revolution. ROBESPIERRE they admit to have been a Tyrant; and though the pressure of the Foreign Powers upon France, would justify a great deal, yet even under these circumstances, they are of opinion that *he* pushed matters *somewhat too far*. But the first Preachers of the *Sacred Duty of Insurrection*, LA FAYETTE, BAILLI, BARNAVE, CHAPELLIER, &c. &c. are held up to our admiration as the Martyrs of Freedom; and to condemn them would be as unjust, and as unworthy of Englishmen, as to condemn Lord CLARENDON, Lord FALKLAND, and those illustrious Characters who in this Country made a stand against CHARLES the First. Let us examine how far the comparison is just.

The Constitution of Great Britain was from the earliest ages, in its Principles, Free. CHARLES the First, instigated by evil Counsellors, endeavoured to avail himself of scattered Precedents to establish the power of the Crown on the ruin of the Rights and Privileges of the People. The opposition he received from those distinguished Patriots, was directed to the end of preserving the antient Rights and antient Constitution of Britons; they sought only to transmit in security to their Posterity what they had received from their Ancestors; and when the Parliament had once passed the bounds of Justice and Moderation, they proved to the World, that they were ready to bleed in defence of the just Prerogatives of their Sovereign,

Sovereign, as they had been before in support of the Rights of their Fellow-Subjects.

The Constitution of France had for more than a Century and an half, been considered as an Absolute Monarchy. LOUIS the Sixteenth, desirous at all times of consulting not only the interests, but the wishes of his People, convoked the States General of his Kingdom, and publicly offered to them a Charter of Rights, and a Free Constitution, which he desired them to accept as a Basis, but which might be afterwards modified and extended, as might be judged expedient. This Basis the French Constitutionalists were successful in persuading the States General to reject, and the Assembly afterwards, at the instigation of this Party, adopted a Constitution professedly founded on the *Rights of Man*, which has since been universally admitted to have been the most absurd, the most contradictory, and the most impracticable form of Government which was ever created by "human wisdom and integrity;" or, what is much nearear the truth, by the folly or madness of men.

When this curious Fabric was unable to support itself, as many of the Constitutionalists as had it in their power, escaped from their Country, and left, without a struggle, their unfortunate Sovereign to his cruel and unmerited fate.

In the conduct of Lord CLARENDON, Lord FALKLAND, &c. &c. we shall perceive the strictest love of justice, the most sacred respect for property, and the greatest abhorrence and discouragement of crimes.

One of the first Acts of the *Constitutional Party* in France, was to declare the Property of the Clergy the Property of the Nation, and as a consequence of this Declaration, to rob them of it.

In point of fact, this Property never had belonged to the Nation, but in some instances had been bequeathed to the Ecclesiastical Bodies by the heirs of the individuals who had originally occupied and cultivated the land. In other instances, these Estates had been first occupied and cultivated by the Ecclesiastical Bodies themselves. What distinction can be drawn between their Rights, and the Rights of any other Proprietors; we are at a loss to imagine; but even admitting such a distinction to exist, we can have no hesitation in declaring, that to take the Property from those who were actually in possession of it, without even leaving them their Life Estate in it, was nothing short of the grossest robbery.

Every person has heard of the murder of FOULON and BERTHIER—no attempt was made by LA FAYETTE or BAILLI to save their lives, nor any enquiry instituted at the time, for the purpose of bringing to punishment the authors of their Death. The ferocious conduct of the Mob on this occasion, was represented by some of the Constitutional Party, as the just indignation of the People carried to an excess; and to the impunity of these crimes in the commencement of the Revolution, may be truly ascribed most of the horrors which have been committed in the progress of it.

We have seen then, that the *Constitutional Party* in France began by promoting Robbery, and tolerating Murder. Since their time the Plan has been considerably improved and extended; but they were the original Inventors; they led the way; theirs was the System, and to them be the merit and the glory.

We trust we shall hear no more of any similarity between the conduct of the first Advocates for Liberty in this Country, and that of the Constitutional Party in France.

It

It would be easy to prove, that more acts of injustice and cruelty have been committed in the least exceptionable period of the French Revolution, than in the whole progress of our Civil War.

But the difference of the Characters which have appeared in the two Revolutions, is most strikingly conspicuous; and how strangely must that mind be formed, which could find any resemblance between the tinsel foppery of LA FAYETTE, and the high spirit, fine taste, and enlarged understanding of Lord FALKLAND.

Your's,

HISTORICUS.

POETRY.

FOR the Authenticity of the inclosed Ballad, we refer our Readers to a Volume of MS. Poems discovered upon the removal of some Papers, during the late alterations which have taken place at the TAX-OFFICE, in consequence of the Reports of the FINANCE COMMITTEE.

It has been communicated to our PUBLISHER by an ingenious Friend of his, who occasionally acts for the Deputy Collector of the Parish of St. Martin in the Fields; but without date, or any other mark, by which we are enabled to guess at the particular subject of the Composition.

CHEVY CHACE.

God prosper long our Noble King,
Our Lives and Safeties all:
A woeful Story late there did
In Britain's Isle befall.

D-KE SM-THS-N, of N-rth-mb-rl-nd,
 A vow to GOD did make ;
 The choicest Gifts in fair England,
 For him and his to take.

" Excise and Customs, Church and Law,
 " I've begg'd from *Master ROSE* ;
 " The Garter too—but still *the Blues*
 " I'll have, or I'll oppose."

" Now God be with him," quoth the KING,
 " Sith 'twill no better be ;
 " I trust we have within our Realm
 " Five hundred good as he."

And soon a Law, like arrow keen,
 Or Spear or Curtal-axe,
 Struck poor D-KE SM-THS-N to the heart,
 In shape of *Powder Tax*.

Sore leaning on his crutch, he cried,
 " Crop, crop, my merry Men all ;
 " No Guinea for your Heads I'll pay,
 " Though Church and State should fall."

Again the Taxing-man appear'd—
 No deadlier Foe could be ;
 A Schedule, of a cloth yard long,
 Within his hand bore he.

" Yield thee, D-KE SM-THS-N, and behold
 " The Assessments thou must pay ;
 " Dogs, Horses, Houses, Coaches, Clocks,
 " And Servants in array."

" Nay," quoth the Duke, " in thy black scroll
 " Deductions I espye—
 " For those who, poor, and mean, and low,
 " With Children burthen'd lie,

" And

- " And tho' full Sixty Thousand Pounds
 " My Vassals pay to me,
 " From Cornwall to *Northumberland*,
 " Through many a fair County;
 " Yet England's Church, its King, its Laws,
 " Its cause I value not,
 " Compared with this my constant text,
 " *A Penny saved, is got.*
 " No drop of Princely P-RCY's blood
 " Through these cold veins doth run;
 " With *Hotspur's* Castles, *blazon*, name,
 " I still am *poor SM-THS-N.*
 " Let England's Youth unite in Arms,
 " And every liberal hand.
 " With honest zeal subscribe their mite,
 " To save their Native Land;
 " I at *St. Martin's* Vestry Board,
 " To swear shall be content,
 " That I have Children Eight, and claim
 " *Deductions, Ten per Cent.*"

God bless us all from Faction's Foes,
 And French Fraternal Kiss;
 And grant the KING may never make
 Another *Duke* like this.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

HAMBURGH, MARCH 2.—THE Senate have signified
 in very strong terms, to the French Consul here, their
 surprize at the meeting of the French Citizens, which
 had been held at his house, which certainly was not con-

sistent with the duties of his Post; and in particular, that a Speech had been made to them by a Person, alluding to LEONARD BOURDON, the object of which was to inculcate into the minds of the People here, such principles as were of a dangerous tendency to the tranquillity of this City. They also declared to him, that they would not suffer public meetings of French Citizens, such as they understood it was his intention to hold here; and acquainted him at the same time, that they had written to the French Directory on this subject, and to this effect. It is now said, that these measures of the Senate have intimidated, in some degree at least, LEONARD BOURDON, and that it is his intention to publish the Speech which he made at the above-mentioned Meeting (or more probably such a one as he may think more suited to the occasion), to evince to the Public here the innocence of his intentions.

MARCH 9.—Although the Meetings of the French Citizens have been at least apparently put a stop to, by the measures adopted by the Senate, yet LEONARD BOURDON is not less active in his endeavours to inculcate into the minds of the People Revolutionary Principles; Pamphlets to this effect have been published here. It is said that he is equally busy at *Altona*.

RASTADT, FEB. 22.—The Deputies of the *Hanse Towns* have demanded that the *Elbe* and the *Weser* may be declared Neuter in all the future Wars of the Empire; and that it may be also stipulated that these Towns may enjoy an entire Neutrality of Commerce.

ST. PETERSBURGH, FEB. 13.—Her IMPERIAL MAJESTY was safely delivered of a Prince on Thursday last; and is in the fairest way of recovery. This event

was announced by the firing of 201 pieces of cannon; and the Foreign Ministers had the honour the same day of congratulating His IMPERIAL MAJESTY.

The KING of POLAND died suddenly yesterday morning at eight o'clock, after having lain for twenty-four hours under all the symptoms of a dreadful apoplexy. The domestic virtues and amiable qualities of this Prince, stand upon record. Suffice it therefore to say, that as he was universally esteemed, so is he most sincerely regretted.

BERLIN, FEB. 27.—Count SCHULENBURG is nominated to the situation of Comptroller-General.

MARCH 6.—Accounts have been received here, of some movements of the French Troops on the *Lower Rhine*.

VIENNA, FEB. 14.—The Vienna Gazette of Saturday last announced the arrival here of General BERNADOTTE, as "destined Ambassador of the French Republic to this Court."

It is understood, that it is the intention of this Court to appoint only a Minister of the Second Rank to reside at *Paris*; and that Baron DEGELMANN is likely to be chosen for that Mission.

His IMPERIAL MAJESTY has conferred the Order of the Golden Fleece on Marquis di GALLO.

MUNICH, FEB. 12.—Captain LATOUCHE, an Adjutant of General HATRY, arrived here on the 9th inst. with orders to demand a pecuniary indemnification for the loss sustained by the French at the taking of the *Fort du Rhin*; and Pensions to be paid to the Wounded, and to the Parents, Widows and Children of the deceased. To
which

which the Court answered, that as the Garrison of the Fort formed a part of the Elector's Contingent, they were under the Command of General STAADER, to whom a Courier should be immediately sent with an account of his demand. The Courier returned from the Imperial Head-quarters at *Friedberg* the next day, with answer that the Palatine Troops forming a part of the Army of the Empire, were under his immediate Command, and that the Court of Munich was on no account responsible for their conduct. With this answer Captain LATOUCHE returned immediately to General HATRY.

COUNT RUMFORD appears to have regained all his former influence with the ELECTOR; his authority as Minister of the Police is illimited, as the Regency has been given to understand; and the changes which have been hitherto made, are equally approved by the Court and Public in general.

FRANKFORT, MARCH 4.—The utmost apprehension is entertained in *Suabia* and the *Upper Margraviate*, lest the revolutionary attempts so lately suppressed in those Countries should be renewed. For the present, an apparent tranquillity prevails; but it is universally believed that the flame will be ready to burst forth again on the first signal from the French.

Great movements are taking place in their Army on the *Lower Rhine*. General HATRY is about to transfer his Head-Quarters from *Mayence* to *Wetzlar*. It is also reported that a very considerable body of Troops is to assemble near *Fulda*.

STOCKHOLM, FEB. 27.—At a late Meeting of the Merchants of this City, a Resolution was come to, to apply to the Government for an Armament, of four Frigates,

gates, and two Cutters, to serve as Convoy; the Merchants agreeing to pay the expence of it, by a Tax proportioned to the burthen of their several vessels sailing under its protection.

FLORENCE, FEB. 16.—The Cardinals ALBANI, YORK and BUSCA, left *Rome* for *Naples* on the 9th instant.

The last accounts from *Corsica*, bring intelligence that the Insurgents have been completely defeated by the French Troops, in a very severe battle on the Mountain of *Tenda*. The slaughter was very great on both sides; but the regular Troops remained complete Victors, having made prisoner the Chief of the Insurgents, the Brigadier GIAFFERI, who had just been named General of the Corsicans.

The French have set fire to the houses of the principal Insurgents, wherever they were able, and have committed the greatest cruelties, particularly in *Balagna*.

VENICE, FEB. 17.—Marshal WALLIS and the Count PELLEGRINI arrived in this City a few days ago from *Padua*, for the purpose, it is said, of settling the new form of Government.

The Austrians have removed all the Provisional Municipalities, and created new ones Provisional also, retaining the Laws nearly in the same form as on the 1st of January, 1796; annulling all the subsequent ones. All Taxes, Duties, and Imposts, are to be maintained in the same form they were prior to the same date.

CORFU, JAN. 4.—A reinforcement of French Troops, consisting of about 1600 men, arrived at *Corfu* from *Venice* on the 24th ult,

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The several possessions, formerly Venetian, in these parts, have been classed by the "*Commissaires du Pouvoir Executif*," in three Departments; viz. *Corfu*, *Ithaca*, and *Zante*. Under the first, are comprehended the Islets of *Paxo*, and *Antipaxo*, and *Bucintro*, and *Parga*, on the Continent. Under the second are ranged the Islands of *Cephalonia*, and *Santa Maura*, (with *Privesa*, *Vonizza*, and *Calamo*, on the main land. And under the third, are comprised the Islets of *Strofadia*, *Cerigo*, and *Cerigotto*.

General CHABOT, who has succeeded General GENTILI in the Command of these Islands, arrived here a few days ago. He was no sooner arrived at *Corfu*, than, under the pretence of a Loan, he ordered the Merchants of this place to furnish him with thirty thousand Venetian Dollars in the inclusive term of seven days; and by way of rendering the demand effectual, he assured them that if this sum was not paid to him in the above-mentioned period, he should find himself under the necessity of doubling it. He has also caused a Decree to be published by the ridiculous and merely nominal Directory of the Island, in which all those of the Clergy, who are not Natives of this place, are ordered to depart within the term of a month; and to give an exact account of the Convents, Churches, and Habitations occupied by them, as also of their Plate, Lands, and other Effects. The fear of the Inhabitants is consequently extreme, and the most wealthy have taken the precaution to send their most valuable effects into the Country; where, it is confidently believed, in case of any attempt on the part of the French, a general and resolute determination has been taken to oppose them.

The aversion of the Inhabitants for the French has been increasing for some time past, and it may now be said with truth,

truth, that all their passions center in one point of invincible hatred against them.

It will be readily conceived, that every thing is put in practice by the French, at this place, which has any tendency to a diffusion of their profligacy and principles. A Seminary has been opened in this Town, under the sanction of its present Rulers, for the instruction of the rising Members of Society, in the French language. The Theatrical Amusements are particularly modelled for that purpose; a Republican Officer lately appeared on the Stage, after the usual representation, and actually sung a French Air, expressive of an intention on their part, of revolutionizing the Turkish Dominions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 20.—Accounts have been received here, that a division of the Army of the Rebel PASVANT OGLOU, which had marched to attack *Belgrade*, has been completely defeated by the Troops of the Porte. The Town of *Sophie*, as well as several others which were besieged by his Troops, has been relieved; and it is hoped that on account of the great force sent against him, he will soon be obliged to yield.

The Prohibition by the Directory, of all intercourse between this Country and France, has prevented the regular arrival of the French Newspapers.

The GREAT NATION has every now and then had recourse to this method of expressing its indignation against *Great Britain*, by withholding from us all knowledge of what is doing in the Capital of the *Anti-Christian World*: but the fit has never held long, and we have little doubt that another week will throw all their Glories open to our view again; and that we shall speedily have

have it in our power to gratify our Readers with new specimens of Republican Eloquence, new proofs of Republican Virtue, and new, and not unentertaining denunciations of Republican Vengeance.

Some straggling Papers of the 9th, 10th, and 11th, have, notwithstanding, been received here. The only important article of Intelligence that they contain, relates to the progress of the French in *Switzerland*, which, we are grieved to say, appears by their own representation to have been more rapid and decisive than the spirit of Patriotism, and of determined resistance, manifested by some of the Cantons, had of late authorized us to expect. The French accounts represent the French Army as having taken possession of *Fribourg*, having given up *Buren* to pillage, and being now under the walls of *Berne*, threatening that Town with the same fate, if it shall presume to hold out against the offers of equal Liberty and a new Constitution.

We are happy to see that the revolting and undisguised wickedness and atrocity of the conduct of the Directory has not found, *even in this Country*, where all acts of French Perfidy, French Barbarity, and French Oppression, have uniformly been defended to the last, both in and out of Parliament, by men who have suffered their rancour against Administration to corrupt and inflame their minds into a contempt for their own Country, and an extravagant, indiscriminating admiration for its Enemies—where such acts have been defended, aye, and applauded in too many instances, long after the French themselves has ceased to avow or maintain them—We are happy to find, that in the present instance, the conduct of the French to *Switzerland* has not yet found one panegyrist.

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One attempt, indeed, has been made (it was in the *Morning Chronicle* of Saturday) to attribute the whole of the resistance made by *Berne*, exclusively to the *wise* resolution taken by the Government of that Canton, in altering their Constitution at the suggestion of the French Directory, and at the approach of the French Army.—We see at one view the meaning of this insinuation, and of the lavish commendation, and spirited nonsense with which it is accompanied. In the course of the next week, we shall see, or we are much mistaken, in some one of the Prints, whichever that may be, *soldé par le Gouvernement François*, an exhortation to imitate this wisdom of the *Bernese* Government, and to repel the Invasion of BUONAPARTE by a *Radical Reform* of our Government and Constitution at home. It delights us to be able to meet this well-intentioned remark, by stating, that if the Government of *Berne* had, instead of wasting its time, and lowering the spirit of its Subjects by a vain, a cowardly, and contemptible acquiescence in the proposals of *France*, for the modification of their Constitution, thrown themselves at once on the loyalty, the enthusiastic attachment of the Peasantry of the Country, and indulged the ardour manifested by them to rush upon the Enemy—the French, in all human probability, would not now have been under the Walls of *Berne*.

It may be some satisfaction to those who wish to resist the French with other weapons than Concession and Reform, to learn that the most glorious exertions in the struggle for the common Liberty of *Switzerland*, have been made by those of its Inhabitants, who, far from entering into the discussion of the speculative Reforms suggested by the Diplomatic Tyrants, or the Armed Philosophers of *France*, have resisted at once, without discrimination

mination or delay, their persuasions to innovate, as well as their attempts to subdue.

The *Cisalpine* Government, sustained by some French Troops, having invaded and revolutionized some of the Swiss Baillages in *Italy*, chose to continue their depredations into the little Canton of *Uri*, where, however, the Peasants assembled and attacked them, *in the good old style*, killed many, made near 300 Prisoners, and took two Drapeaux. After disarming the Prisoners, they sent them across the Alps, to find their way home.

Even in Districts where the Revolution prescribed by the French had made some progress, so far were the Peasants from taking any part in the measure, and so far from conceiving that it produced additional strength to their Country, that they have remonstrated loudly with their Governments—have demanded to be led against the Invaders; and have expressed themselves in a manner that indicates at once a love of their native soil, unqualified by party prejudices or political discontents, and a spirit, which nothing but a want of energy on the part of their Rulers to make a proper use of it, could render ineffectual.

The discontent of the *Vandois* at the revolutionary outrages which had been committed in their Country, and the penitence of those who had been induced to encourage and promote them, occasioned them to emigrate in shoals, and to seek, by enlisting under the Banners of those Cantons which yet held out, an opportunity of expiating their disgrace, and of avenging their injuries upon the heads of the Invaders.

At *Soleure*, the Peasants, on enrolling themselves for service, demanded of the Government the arrest of the active Partizans of France, and amongst others, of such of the
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the Members of the Legislature as had distinguished themselves for their defence and propagation of Democratic Doctrines. The Government have wisely complied with the demand; and the fiercest Demagogues are accordingly in confinement.

We recommend *this fact* to the notice of the *Morning Chronicle*, when next it speaks of the measures of *precaution* necessary to be adopted on the approach of an invading Enemy.

From all that we collect of the state of SWITZERLAND from other quarters than the French Papers, we cannot but still indulge the hope, that the resistance likely to be experienced by the French Army in some of the Cantons, may give them reason to repent of the temerity and wickedness of their conduct.

The Lesson that these circumstances speak to this Country, is too plain to be misunderstood, and too awful to be neglected.

Is France now capable of waging a War of Aggression?

Is she now defending herself against a Confederacy of Despots?

Is she now fighting not for Aggrandizement, but for Self-preservation?

Is she now anxious for Peace which her Enemies refuse her?

Will Mr. Fox now avow these doctrines, by which he has for years misled the judgment of a small portion of the Country? And if he is (as he must be), heartily ashamed of them, why has he not the manliness and honesty to come down to the House of Commons, and in the face of his Country to recant and to disclaim them?

IRELAND.

ALL our advices from Ireland, tend to confirm us in the opinion which we confidently announced last Monday, that no relaxation was intended by the Government of that Country, in that System of Vigour which the crimes and outrages of the UNITED IRISHMEN have unfortunately rendered necessary for the Peace and Preservation of the Kingdom.

We are happy to find, that the Military Order of the 26th of February, upon which so much doubt has prevailed, and so much misconstruction been practised here—is in that Country universally construed as being directed purely to Military purposes; and as applying exclusively to *those parts of Ireland which are not declared to be in a state of Disturbance.*

The discoveries which have been made in the course of the last week, are not of a nature to call for, or to justify any other measures, than such as may be calculated to meet with energy and effect, a Conspiracy the most wicked and malignant that ever threatened the existence of a Government, and the security of a Country.

The following Letter, which we have received, among others, from the most unquestionable Authority, will serve to give those persons here, who have lent a ready ear to LORD MOIRA's Declamations, some notion of the correctness of that Noble Lord's Intelligence, and of the degree in which the measures of kindness, and concession, and good-humour, recommended by him, are calculated to meet the dreadful exigencies of the moment.

TO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ANTI-JACOBIN.

Dublin, March 5, 1798.

SIR,

You will have probably heard many of the particulars respecting the measure which was taken by Government on Monday last, in seizing the PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF UNITED IRISHMEN for LEINSTER, in the house of Mr. OLIVER BOND, a wealthy Woollen Draper in this Metropolis. I shall confine myself to a single fact.

It appears from the Papers seized in this Committee, that at a Meeting of the same Body on the 19th of February, *the very day on which Lord MOIRA made his motion in our House of Lords*, the Committee, after resolving on the appointing of "*Military Officers to ORGANIZE the different Counties, under the direction of the EXECUTIVE,*" came to the following Resolution:

"Resolved, That we will pay no attention whatever to any attempt that may be made by either House of Parliament to divert the public mind from the grand object we have in view, as nothing short of the complete Emancipation of our Country will satisfy us."

Such was the measure voted Unanimously by the PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF LEINSTER, in the house of Mr. OLIVER BOND, on the day when Lord MOIRA made his Motion for *Conciliatory Measures* in the House of Lords, and when his Lordship represented the UNITED IRISHMEN as a set of *injured Innocents*, whose only aim was a *temperate REFORM* of the House of Commons, and a permission for Catholics to sit in Parliament!

The Secretary of that Meeting was one JOHN M'CANN, Head Clerk to Mr. JACKSON, a rich Iron-Founder; and we understand that in the houses of the said Mr. JACKSON and Mr. BOND, were found the Papers of the Informers NEWELL and BIRD, *which had been communicated to LORD MOIRA, and on the authority of which his Lordship had attacked Government with so much confidence.*

Is it not almost incredible, that a Man of Honour and of Education, should have been *duped* to so extraordinary a degree? And what else but *dupery* can be alledged in defence of that man's conduct, who, on the strength of information so collected, moves in PARLIAMENT a Resolution for *Conciliatory Measures* with a set of Miscreants, who, at the very hour, while he makes his Motion, are, on their part, passing a Resolution in their PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE, in which it is unanimously determined to *DISREGARD every Measure which PARLIAMENT can take?*

Your's,

AN IRISHMAN.

* * The pressure of temporary matter obliges us to defer the ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS to our next. We are only enabled to notice the receipt of a Second Letter from our most valuable Correspondent DETECTOR, on the TREATY of PILNITZ. We had intended to have taken up this subject; but are happy to find ourselves anticipated by so able a Writer. It shall certainly appear in our next.

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